

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—For one year, in advance, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.50; for one month, \$0.50. No paper will be sent out, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week. For longer periods, and for other particulars, apply to the Editor, or they may be obtained of the printer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

"Give us but light!"

The following article from a late English paper, makes known a discovery, concerning which if there is no mistake, the results will be important as well in national as household economy:

Times.

"An interesting paper on the beautiful and brilliant light, produced by the action of oxygen gases upon common lime, was read at the last meeting of the English Royal Society. The chemical action of these gases upon the carbonates, furnishing a variety of singular and beautiful experiments, has been long known to the veriest tyro in the science. But the practical application of the light evolved from common lime by the agency of these gases is said to have been first suggested by Lieut. Drummond of the Navy. His effects were lately exhibited in London in the presence of a large number of distinguished scientific gentlemen of that metropolis. A temporary light-house was erected a few miles below Blackwell, and the light from the lime is said to have been ten times more brilliant than the revolving lights upon the coast. Indeed so powerfully bright was the light emitted that when the revolving shade precluded a direct view, its bare reflection from a neighboring wall was distinctly visible to the spectators at the distance of ten miles. It also exhibited the singular phenomenon of sending its rays across the horizon in a most brilliant and beautiful manner. This appearance and that of the reflection will of course depend upon the state of the atmosphere, as the least haze or moonlight will almost entirely prevent them.

"The action of these gasses upon a ball of lime about the size of a common playing marble, is said to produce a light so painfully brilliant, as to be even more annoying than gazing upon the meridian sun. The light emitted was found equal to the combined light of 260 wax candles.

"This discovery is at present undergoing an examination by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and others—previously to its being practically applied to light-houses. The cheapness of the material, the facility of its management, the uniformity and brilliancy of its light as well as the little danger of its communicating fire, would at first view and without any particular examination, seem to recommend it highly for such an application."

### New Aspect of the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey every evening occupies that part of the front seat near the Bishops, next the bar, and when not occupied with business of the debate, generally converses with Lord Durham or Viscount Melbourne, who take seats next his Lordship. The Duke of Wellington has taken the centre of the Ducal Bench on the left or "opposition" side of the woolsack. His general costume in the House is a large blue military roquelaure, the folds of which, except when addressing the House, he generally wears close wrapped round his figure. The centre benches are occupied by the venerable Earl of Eldon, as they have been since his retirement from the woolsack. It is curious to notice the contrasts between his demeanor and that of another retired Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. While the former seems at ease, the other noble Lord looks fidgetty and anxious in his place on the front Barons' Bench, and actually scans the minutiae of his successor's behaviour in going through the ceremonious forms of the House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been a constant attendant in his place since the commencement of the session.—The Bishop's Bench presents the same appearance as at any time under any administration within the last century, and in other respects, the House ex-

hibits little change produced by the late events.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen:—My attention has been called by the kindness of a friend, to a publication in the Georgia Journal, signed by the honorable A. S. Clayton, which I feel constrained to notice. The following extract from that publication contains all that has any relation to me.

"Messrs. Editors:—While my review of the Bank report was publishing, I received an anonymous letter from one of our commercial cities, informing me among other things, 'that scarcely a particle of the Report on the Bank of the United States was penned by Mr. McDuffie, but penned by those immediately interested in or employed by the Bank;' and that 'the following individuals can tell who penned that document: Langdon Cheves, N. Biddle, Mr. Ingersoll, &c. &c.' Now concerning this matter (continues Judge Clayton) I not only know nothing, but believe nothing: I give the fact as I received it. If true, it speaks volumes; if not true, the honorable Chairman of the Committee, or the gentlemen above named, should promptly disabuse the public mind as to the alarming suspicion which such a circumstance is calculated to inspire. For the sake of the purity of their deliberations, Congress out to inquire into it, if there is the slightest foundation for such a belief."

It is equally due to myself and to all concerned that I should state explicitly, that in the whole of the foregoing statement of Judge Clayton's anonymous correspondent, there is not "a particle" or shadow of truth.

The entire Report of the Com. of Ways and Means, to which reference is made, was composed and written by the Chairman of that Committee; and, of course, not a single sentence of it was penned by any other human being. If the reference made to Mr. Cheves, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Ingersoll, was designed to convey the idea that these gentlemen, or either of them, "penned" any part of the Report in question they "can tell" Judge Clayton that his Correspondent is a random and reckless calumniator.

I am not disposed to complain of the course pursued by Judge Clayton, because I do not ascribe it to an unfriendly, and much less to a malicious motive. I cannot but remark however, that he has permitted himself to be drawn, by an artful and insidious libeller, into a situation of extreme awkwardness, at least; involving all the legal responsibility, without any of the moral guilt, of publishing a false and malicious libel. That this is a base and infamous libel, the Judge will now doubtless perceive and admit. It is apparent, also, that he is the sole publisher, however inoffensive his intention; and he has been too long at the bar and on the bench, not to know that his legal responsibility for this publication cannot be evaded by stating, that he received the information from an anonymous correspondent, and neither believes nor disbelieves it. I do not make these remarks for the vain and idle purpose of reading to the Judge a lecture on the law of libel; but to admonish him of the extreme imprudence of publishing a grave charge against a Committee of the House of Representatives, deeply affecting, in his own opinion, the purity of the national legislature, on an irresponsible authority, stamped with suspicion upon the very face of it. If this charge had been published by an anonymous writer, I should have had too much self respect to notice it; but coming before the public from so respectable a source, even with a very equivocal endorsement, I have felt that I must either give countenance, by my silence, to a false and disparaging imputation; or adopt the suggestion of the Judge, and "disabuse the public mind as to the alarming suspicion" which his own publication has been the sole and exclusive means of producing.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

EXPORTATION OF SILK.—The Philadelphia papers inform us that Ameri-

can raw silk has already begun to be exported to those foreign countries where the article is most extensively used. One case of the raw silk, from M. d'Homerghus's filature, was shipped the 20th ult. by the Monongahela, for Liverpool; another a few days after, by the schr. Volta to Vera Cruz; and a third case was to be sent to Havre, from New-York, by the packet ship De Rham, which was to sail the 10th inst. These are the first beginnings (says the writer) of a branch of trade which it is hoped will in the course of time, prove an abundant source of riches to this country, and which Philadelphia will have the honor of being the first to undertake.

### AMERICAN SYSTEM.

We have never seen a more complete or a more correct exhibition of the system, misnamed "American," than an incident, which occurred a few days ago, presented to us. It was a serious hoax, to be sure, and we were the dupe; but that is a matter of little consequence—we never suffer our temper to be ruffled by a joke.

A country farmer, who came to this city to sell a load of poultry, stopped in front of our office, and immediately a number of individuals collected round about his wagon, to examine the quality and inquire the price of his chickens, his geese, and his turkeys. Attached by the crowd, we went to the wagon, and soon bargained with the market-man for what appeared to be a fine plump turkey. Having paid for it, we took the liberty to tell the seller, in a jocose manner, that we hoped it was a "good Jackson turkey." "That it aint," said he—"I'll have none of yer Jackson turkeys on my farm. Its a real 'merican System turkey—it's a Clay turkey. I'm for the 'merican System and Internal Improvement." The by-standers, who happened, every one of them, to belong to the Clay party, raised a glorious shout at our expense, and we retreated without replication.

The next day the cook undertook to prepare the turkey for the spit, and, in preparing and adjusting the stuff, she found no less than thirteen gizzards, twelve of which, at least, belonged to other turkeys, chickens, or geese; the whole baker's dozen packed as snugly as the Grecian soldiers in the horse which found its way into the ancient city of Troy. Here was the "American System," and "Internal Improvement," with a vengeance.—But we laughed at the cheat—for, it was so happy an illustration of the "American System," that we could not help it.

The whole object of that system, as advocated by the Clayites, consists in stuffing certain bodies, corporate or incorporate, with the gizzards of all their neighbors, in addition to their own; or, in other words, in collecting the wealth of the community into certain overgrown aristocratical incorporations.

Troy Budget.

The following short paragraph from the Boston Galaxy forcibly illustrates the life of an editor, at least of such as do their duty:

Good Things.—Above all the people upon earth, it is the business of an editor to busy himself with looking up "good things." Like the Jackal, he must hunt diligently to satisfy the appetite of that lion, the world. He must be an indefatigable caterer for that huge and fastidious epicure, the public. He must sleep to dream about the mails, and wake to examine them. Up early and down late, it is his task to present an epitome of the various intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, the sad and the merry, the gloomy and the gay, the revolution of empires, and the growth of the squashes, the adventures of kings and great men of the little drama and the large world.

Reformation is a work of time. A national taste, however wrong it may be, cannot be totally changed at once; we must yield a little to the prepossession which has taken hold on the mind, and we may then bring people to adopt what would offend them, if endeavored to be introduced by violence....Sir J. Reynolds.

### THE AMERICAN COMIC ANNUAL.

Of all the agreeable articles yet announced for the amusement of the public, the Comic Annual published in Boston by Lord and Holbrook, is the most attractive. The beautiful book beats all the capital, captivating, comical curiosities, that have yet come under our cognizance. Designed by its drollery to dispel the Blue Devils; each exquisite essay fraught with finely finished fancyings, forces the full fountain of flushed feeling to overflow with fun. Genuine genius has here had her holiday, and the hitherto, incomparable imagery of the immortal Cruikshanks is immeasurably outdone by the inimitable imaginings of the jolly Joanson. Knaves and knowing ones, ladies and lasses, march to the magical music of this merry master. No novelty ever before offered, is so polished and pun-gent—queer, quaint, and quizzical, and we really recommend it to our readers, believing they cannot but relish so rational and racy a rarity.

The first piece in the work is entitled the "Comic Annual of New York." It is most excellent. And to those who have witnessed the first of May in that great city—have heard.

"Wives scold, dogs bark, cats mew, and children cry.  
Pots break, chairs crack, pans ring and jarring notes  
Of harshest discord rise on every side!"—

On "That tempest day of judgement, when unboused And trembling mortals, at the awful bar Of merciless landlords, render their accounts, And lenity implore too oft, in vain"— It cannot but be in high degree interesting.

"The Water Drinker" is incomparably fine! One of the best articles we ever have read—while it amuses, it instructs. Such articles, if generally circulated, would in our opinion, do more to check the progress of intemperance, than all the anathemas that are thundered against this destructive vice.

Portland Argus.

### PETER FRANCISCO.

This aged patriot, after an illness of some weeks, expired in the City of Richmond on Sunday 16th ult. He was, at the time of his decease, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Delegates; and on referring to the proceedings of the Legislature, it will be seen what distinguished funeral honors were paid to his remains by the Members of both houses of the General Assembly, the Governor and Council, and the Military Corps of the Metropolis. He was truly in several respects an extraordinary man. With a frame that might have served as a model to the novelist in his sketch of the gigantic Charles the Bold, with the almost super-human strength of an Antaeus—with the undaunted courage of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, or the most famed Knight of Chivalry, he was among the first to engage in our revolutionary struggle, and devoted to his country, all he had, a ready hand and determined spirit. His martial deeds belong to history; but that celebrated feat of his, in which with his arm he overcame a detachment of British Cavalry, will place the name of Francisco in competition with those of the Scottish Chief Wallace, and the Swiss Hero Tell, for the renown of superior personal prowess. His life abounded in adventure; and its various incidents, if faithfully narrated, would furnish materials for a volume, at once romantic and strictly true. The veteran is departed; The powerful of limb and the bold of heart, could no more resist the shaft of death than other mortals. "His body is numbered with the clods of the valley, and his spirit has returned to God who gave it."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

### FROM THE N. E. FARMER.

Hints with regard to fattening Swine. If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs, you must take time for the process, and make them thoroughly fat. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol. vi. p. 383 says, "I invariably found that quantities of food consumed by fattening hogs increased every week till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little; and almost all

they ate turned to fat; and that can only be done by giving time."

The experienced farmer need not be told that fattening hogs should have now and then a dose of calomel, or antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health, and increase their appetite. But there may be some, who never knew or have forgotten that rotten wood, thrown to them occasionally, will be eagerly devoured, and serve as an absorbent of those acrid juices, which might otherwise occasion a disorder. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

### MECHANICS' WIVES.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes—There we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled and flattered by fops, an idol for profanity and show; revered to day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or by contempt; admired but not respected; desired but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt, the source and mirror of vanity;—we see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing the labours by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing as rational beings and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world.

Interesting to Farmers.—Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 6. 1831.

"I send you a copy of a letter received by Mr. Shunk, Clerk of the H. R. this morning from J. H. Powell, who is now in England, containing information of a highly important character to the farmers of this country.

"My dear Sir.—I have but one moment to state, that I have high authority for saying that the supply of grain on the Continent of Europe is short, and that agents from France have gone to the U. States to purchase the corn, &c. Communicate this to the farmers of both houses. In great haste, your friend, &c."

"Col. Powell is a resident of Philadelphia, but has been in England for some time, and no doubt has a knowledge of the subject on which he writes."—Harrisburg paper.

### NEWSPAPERS.

The Gazette, at Chambersburg says—There is no book or print so cheap as a newspaper—none so interesting, because it consists of variety, mensured out in suitable proportions, as to time and quantity. Being new every week or day it invites to a habit of residing, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably which would otherwise be spent in idleness or mischief. Every public house, especially, should be furnished with a number of these little social friends, which, beside making the house imperceptibly pleasant, save the cook from being teased with impatient and petulant remarks, and many times cause the traveller to dine or tarry over night, to the profit and pleasure of himself and landlord, when they would otherwise have parted with no very friendly feelings.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingersoll has proposed a resolution for the abolition of the punishment of death, and one to abolish imprisonment for debt.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

The bill introduced on leave by Mr. Benton, for reducing the duties on Indian blankets, was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the reduction of the duties on silks, dress-stuff, perfumery, &c. which was read, and ordered to a second reading. When the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was opened, Mr. Meredith resumed his argument in favor of the respondent, and citing various authorities in his defence, continued until the close of the sitting of the Court, half past 3 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Buggles, Grundy, and Sanford; and resolutions were introduced by Messrs. Hendricks, and Robinson. The bill making appropriation for compensating the Marshal and witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and at a subsequent period of the day, was read the third time and passed. The bill making appropriations for the support of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, for the year 1831, was also ordered to a third reading. After transacting a portion of the usual kind of business, the Senate, at 10 o'clock, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck; when Mr. Meredith continued his able argument in favor of the respondent. The Court then, at half past 3 o'clock, adjourned. Mr. Meredith will, it is presumed, finish his argument to-morrow.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Senate after acting on several private bills and petitions, together with the bill from the House in relation to the mileage of members of Congress, and adopting the resolutions submitted on Friday, by Messrs. Robinson and Hendricks, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; and Mr. Meredith, at about one o'clock, having concluded his argument in favor of the respondent, Mr. Wirt commenced his argument on the same side, and continued until the Court adjourned. Mr. Wirt will, of course, resume his argument on Monday.

Monday, Jan. 24.

The Senate, after receiving petitions and reports of committees, referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the bill from the House making a uniform rule for the computation of mileage of members of Congress, and ordered several bills to a third reading. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Wirt resumed his argument in favor of the respondent, and continued until three o'clock, when, without his having concluded, the Court adjourned. Mr. W. will continue his argument to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

A communication was received from the President of the United States in relation to the protection of our fur trade, and the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company; which, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Among the petitions presented, were two from Ohio and Maine, praying that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath may be abolished by law. The High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was occupied during the remainder of the day with the able and eloquent argument of Mr. Wirt, in favor of the respondent. At 4 o'clock, Mr. Wirt having concluded, the Court adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

After the usual business of presenting petitions, memorials, bills, &c., the following bills were passed: The bill to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the States of Alabama and Illinois and the Territory of Florida; the bill for relinquishing certain lands to Alabama for the construction of a canal; and the bill for the relief of William Scott, of Tennessee. At 12 o'clock the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Storrs, of New York, one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, addressed the Court till the hour of adjournment, without concluding, in an energetic and impressive speech, and stated his expectation to conclude his argument this day.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditure, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule for computing the mileage of members of Congress. Mr. Chilton moved in amendment that the allowance be reduced to six dollars per diem, and to the same sum for travelling expenses for every twenty miles. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Yancy, and opposed by Mr. Speight and Mr. Carson. Mr. Chilton again ad-

dressed the House on the subject, and Mr. Carson replied, after adverting to an erroneous statement as to the distances of the residences of members, called for the previous question, which being sustained, the bill was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of William Smith; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, reported a bill reducing into one of the several acts relative to the Post Office Department; which was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole. The resolution of Mr. Wickliffe on the subject of the cadets at West Point Academy, and the further organization of the army with respect to commissioned officers, was taken up and adopted. The resolution of Mr. Potter on the subject of the transactions of the Bank of the United States for the year 1830, was likewise agreed to. After the presentation of various resolutions, the House, on motion of Mr. Haynes, went into a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the trial of Judge Peck; at 4 o'clock they returned, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 21.

The resolution of Mr. Leiper, calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate the cause of the irregularity in the receipt of the mail, and to devise some means for preventing the recurrence of such delay in future, was taken up and adopted. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of the number of the field, staff, and company officers, of the United States' army; which was, in accordance with the rules of the House, laid upon the table for one day. The Speaker presented to the House the following communications: from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the cultivation of sugar, which was ordered to be printed; from the Secretary of War, on the subject of increase of the corps of Topographical Engineers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and from the same Department, in answer to a resolution of the House, as to the expediency of reducing the number of the officers of the army, which was similarly committed. The bill to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was read a third time and passed. After the House had acted upon various private bills, the joint resolution on the subject of compensation to members, was taken up and discussed till the close of the hour. The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck. The committee at 4 o'clock returned and reported progress, and the House adjourned till this day at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Speaker presented to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution calling for information on the subject of the transactions of the United States' Bank during the year 1830. On motion of Mr. Potter, who offered the resolution, the communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Speaker also presented certain resolutions from the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of Roanoke inlets; which, on motion of Mr. Speight, were referred to the Committee on Commerce. A memorial from numerous citizens of the State of Ohio, praying for a revision of the tariff, was likewise presented by the Speaker, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The House, after the adoption of various resolutions, took up the joint resolution on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress; which was discussed by Messrs. Dayton, Sutherland, Hall, Whitlesey, Chilton, and Carson, until the close of the hour. The House then proceeded in a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Martin the chairman, to the Senate chamber, to attend the trial of Judge Peck; and after remaining there several hours, returned; and the committee having reported, adjourned till this day.

Monday, Jan. 24.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Shields, from the committee on the subject, reported several bills as having been correctly enrolled. Upwards of 70 petitions and memorials were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Letcher gave notice, that on Monday next he should call up the bill for the repair of the Cumberland road. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the 25th section of an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, passed in the year 1789. Mr. Doddridge moved to reject the bill; and Mr. Buchanan stated that he had a counter report to present from the minority of the committee. Before, however, either part of the subject was acted upon, the hour expired; and the House, on motion of Mr. Polk, went into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At half past 3 o'clock they returned, and the Chairman reported pro-

gress; after which the House, on motion of Mr. Haynes, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The bill from the Senate for the compensation of the witnesses and others attending the trial of Judge Peck, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Numerous other bills from the Senate were also passed through the preliminary stages of legislation. A message was received from the President, transmitting an interesting report from the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, respecting the state of that establishment. It was referred to the Committee on the District, and directed to be printed. Various bills were afterwards reported and acted upon. Mr. Wayne, from the Committee on the Library, introduced a joint resolution authorizing a subscription on the part of Congress, to a proposed stereotype edition of the laws of the United States; which was, on motion of Mr. Taylor, committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The bill reported on Monday by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the twenty-fifth section of the act establishing the Judicial Courts of the Union, passed in the year 1789, was then taken up. The section in question is the one providing that a judgment or decree of the highest court of law or equity in a State, upon a question involving "the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States," may be re-examined and reversed, or affirmed, by the Supreme Court. An animated discussion ensued upon this important question, which continued until the close of the hour; Messrs. Dodge, Buchanan, Strong, Martin, Ramsey, Daniel, Archer, Wickliffe, and Ellsworth, severally addressing the Chairman on the subject. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, had risen to speak upon the question, when the debate was arrested by the expiration of the allotted time. The House at 12 o'clock, went on motion of Mr. Haynes, into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial of the impeachment. At 4 o'clock they returned and reported; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

After the usual presentation of reports, the Speaker submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff duties on iron; which, at a subsequent period of the sitting, led to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Speight, Ramsey, M. Duffie, Mahary, Miller, Cambreleng, Huntington, Barbour, of Virginia, and Hill participated; and was ultimately referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill, for the more speedy administration of justice within the District, which was read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District; which was read a first and second time, and made the special order for Monday next. After the transaction of some further business, the House, as heretofore, attended, in Committee the trial of Judge Peck; and on returning, at half past three o'clock, adjourned.

**True Republicanism.**—The following resolution, amongst a number of others, was adopted at a public meeting held at West Chester, Pennsylvania, some time last autumn. It seems to us to embody, with beautiful precision and clearness, the fundamental principles of free government, on which alone it can exist securely or permanently. The resolution was reported to the meeting by Mr. Charles Miner, and is presumed to be from his pen. It deserves to be taken for the text and guide of all our Legislatures.

Edenton Gazette.

**Resolved,** That knowledge and virtue in the people are the sure foundations of public liberty and private happiness. Thus impressed, and believing that ignorance is the prolific parent of prejudice and error, leading to ruin, we hold it proper that a judicious and liberal system should be devised and carried into effect, by which every child born in the Republic should be afforded the opportunity of receiving at least a good elementary education, that all may be enabled to know their rights, scan the proceedings of those to whom they delegate power, comprehend the disposal of the national treasure, which is, in fact, the money of the people, and thereby ensure an intelligent vigilance and enlightened judgment in respect to public affairs, securing that salutary responsibility to the people, on the part of their servants, which is the vital principle that sustains the republican system, and preserves it free from selfishness and corruption.



## Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 7, 1831.

### REVIEW, &c.—(Concluded.)

#### RESOLUTIONS.

A few days before the legislature adjourned much of the time and attention of the members was occupied in the consideration of several political resolutions. Some of these resolutions were introduced at an early period of the session, but were not acted upon until nearly closed. Being sensible of the repugnance of the members to engage in the consideration of any subject of moment, at such a period, and being deeply impressed with the importance of many of the resolutions, we very much regret that their consideration was delayed to so late a period.

Before closing this review, we will revert to some of the resolutions, which we have before noticed, and will place before our readers such as have before escaped our attention.

**Mr. Bynum's resolutions.**—These resolutions, it will be recollected, protest, in strong terms, against the power assumed by the General Government of pursuing works of internal improvements in the territory of the individual States. The exercise of that power, we, in common with the great majority of the people of North Carolina, believe to be, not only unjust and attended with partial results, but that it is also a dangerous violation of the compact entered into by the States. Believing thus, we were truly gratified at the large majority of the members of the house who supported the resolutions. They have, thus, showed their determination to put all the weight of their influence against the exercise of a power, which, they could not avoid thinking, would eventually rob the States of all their reserved rights and leave them nominally sovereign states without the power to exercise any act of sovereignty. Our sentiments on this subject, however, have been so often repeated, that we will not any longer weary the patience of our readers by dwelling upon it.

We were gratified, on another account, by this vote of the House of G. Many persons entirely opposed to the policy of the present administration, in order to support a popularity, not based upon their wisdom or their principles, called themselves Jackson men, and were, in consequence, elected. These resolutions reduced them to the alternative of sanctioning doctrines, which were revolting to their feelings, or of throwing off the cloak and appearing in their true colours. Some of these Jackson men in name only, (we have been told) when the resolutions were introduced, were very uneasy;—they writhed under the torture produced by being reduced to the alternative, just mentioned;—they exerted all their ingenuity, in devising plans, to waver to the consideration of the resolutions—their joint wisdom, however, was unable to produce any reason, save, that the session was too near a close: The friends of the administration of Genl. Jackson saw their situation and their object, and they defeated it; they called up the resolutions and these Jackson men in the peacock's plumage were compelled to caw, and as soon as they did they were shunned by the true friends of the present administration; and we hope that those who heard the caw will pluck out their stolen feathers, and no longer give them the means of deceiving the unwary. The people have been too long deceived by names; it is now time to look to facts, and not to depend so much upon mere assertions without any proof.

Mr. Bynum is said to have done himself great credit for the able manner in which he supported his resolutions and fully sustained the character which he had previously obtained.

**Mr. Sawyer's resolutions.**—This gentleman introduced two sets of resolutions,—the one protesting against the Tariff,—the other approbatory of the veto message, and of the prominent measures of the administration. The former we have mentioned more than once, and did we not dislike to mention the name of a gentleman, of whom we spoke, when we noticed the resolutions, and who has had his name placed by the side of that of Clay, Webster, &c. by a certain print, we would again revert to them. The latter after undergoing several amendments were finally adopted by an overwhelming majority,—nine only voting against them. The House of Commons have, by this vote, as well as that upon Mr. Bynum's resolutions, proved true to the trust reposed in them by the people. They have put the seal of condemnation upon that wild, unequal and ruinous course of policy which has been pursued by a corrupt Congress, for so many years; and we fondly hope that the other States will do the same; that the enemies of the course will act with unanimity, and we may yet hope to see the affairs of government administered upon just and equitable principles, with the letter of the constitution for the guide of those into whose hands the sacred trust of administering them, is reposed.

**Mr. Hinton's Resolutions.**—A few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, introduced a series of resolutions, approbatory of the administration of General

Jackson, to which Mr. Speight offered an amendment, recommending him for the Presidency, which was not adopted. Mr. Hinton, and others, of the same genus, during the same time, shew their ignorance of the sentiments of the people of North Carolina, exemplified the maxim, "that a drowning man will catch at a straw," by asserting that the vote argues a want of confidence among the people of N. C. in Gen. Jackson, and holds out to already deluded Clay, the hope that the people of this state will vote for him at the next election. No state in the Union, is more warmly attached to the principles which have been the basis of the present administration, than N. Carolina, and at the next election her vote will be as undivided as that of any other.

The Senate certainly did not do its duty. They (if they acknowledge the principle that the Representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents) ought to have voted for the amendment. Some of them said, however, though friendly to the administration, they thought such a recommendation too premature, others said it was a matter in which the Legislature had no right to interfere, and others again said it looked too much like caucusing. These reasons of themselves, were enough to kill the amendment, but we have heard another, which, if true, would even satisfy J. H. Plessants, that notwithstanding the vote which was then given, that North Carolina is still friendly to the administration,—it is that the resolutions with the amendment were referred to a committee of five,—three of whom were opposed to them. Add to all these the fact, that they were not taken up until just as the Legislature was about to rise, and we think the most stubborn will give up the idea, that the people of this state are opposed to the present administration, and the most enthusiastic of Mr. Clay's admirers will give up all hopes that North Carolina will vote for him.

In concluding we will observe that from the great variety of subjects which have come under our review, it is natural to believe, that we have, upon some of them, differed with our friends. This we trust, will create no difference amongst, when we say, that we have honestly and fearlessly expressed our opinions upon each.

We will now take occasion to say something more of the case of the Indian who was executed for murder under the criminal laws of Georgia. Not knowing any thing of the merits of the case between the commonwealth of Georgia and the Indian, we cannot undertake to pass any opinion upon the justice or legality, of the sentence and execution. We propose only to examine and see how far the State of Georgia violated the constitution, in proceeding with the execution of a judgment of one of her own courts, without regard to the writ of Habeas Corpus by the Chief Justice of the United States to bring the case up before the Supreme Court under the Judiciary act.

We do not pretend either to determine whether this was a case over which the Supreme Court has any jurisdiction, and whether it was within the spirit and meaning of the Judiciary act. But we will take the strongest possible case, and suppose it was expressly provided for in the passage of that act, and we will endeavour to shew that the refusal of Georgia to obey the citation of the Federal justice was not a violation of the constitution. Georgia (and so trust no other Southern State, at least) will never permit the general government by treaty or otherwise to erect a sovereign and independent state within her borders, violating in positive terms that provision of the constitutional compact which declares that no government shall be erected within a government. This being sound constitutional doctrine, denied by none, not even the wildest enthusiasts in favor of "powers constructive," there can be no act committed within the limits of the territory of Georgia (meaning to include that upon which the Indians reside) which could, by possibility, so far as that state is concerned, make a case such as that which we have admitted, for argument's sake, to belong to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States.

If Georgia admitted the validity and constitutionality of the Indian treaties which have, in defiance of the constitution, guaranteed to that Nation a sovereign and independent government within her territorial limits, then indeed might a case of that character over which the Supreme Court claims jurisdiction (how justly, we repeat, we will not pretend to determine) occur within the limits of that State. Then it being impossible, under the constitution, that a case like the one made out by this Indian could occur, Georgia has not, and cannot violate the Supreme law of the land in refusing to obey the citation of the Chief Justice, and in determining to proceed to execute the judgment of her own Court, the Star of the Federal judge to suspend it, to the contrary notwithstanding. The Congress of the United States, by its solemn act, has supported the ground taken by Georgia and the Southern States that the Indians are not entitled to exercise separate and exclusive jurisdiction over any land in the State of Georgia, but that they stand upon the same footing as the citizens of the State, and are citizens to all intents, and purposes, their persons and property being subject to the laws of Georgia. Does not this act of legislation destroy the validity of all treaties confirming to the Indians entire sovereignty to their lands, even, if their validity ever existed? It is gone now, and can never be created again unless by the repeal of the present law and the enactment of a new constitution.



the validity of the treaties. What inroads then has Georgia made upon the constitution, the sound of which has been reverberated from one end of the continent to the other? A parallel has been drawn between this case and that of Olmstead and the state of Pennsylvania but they are not even analogous, to prove which we subjoin at the foot of our remarks a statement of that case made by Judge Hopkinson. We trust that the good sense of the community will not pass sentence of condemnation upon Georgia too hastily—that the merits of the question will be fully examined and a deliberate opinion passed upon them.

It is truly alarming to see the strides the Federal power is making towards supremacy. If a state cannot pass and execute laws at this day, the right to do which has never been denied to them in former times, without being drawn up before the Supreme Court, of what value is our liberty? If such a doctrine is to prevail we will begin to make ready Freedom's winding sheet and to prepare shrouds for the butchered Constitution. But we hope better things. It may be that these attempts to cripple State sovereignty may result in the awakening of the public mind to the consideration of this important branch of our governmental policy, and in the end to effect the object which the wise and the good have always had in view, that is to define more clearly the powers which belong to the Genl. and State Governments.

From the National Gazette.  
THE CASE OF OLMSTEAD.  
Extract from Judge Hopkinson's Eulogium on the Hon. Bushrod Washington.

While I refer you to these instructive volumes for a knowledge of the decisions of Judge Washington, I should be unjust to my subject, were I to omit to remind you of a case which should never be forgotten by any citizen of this Republic. It is a lesson of duty so impressive, so honorable to all concerned in it; and most of all to the commonwealth of which we are immediate members—I allude to the trial of General Michael Bright and others, on an indictment for obstructing the execution of the process of a Court of the United States. It was tried in this city, in the Spring of 1809, before Judges Washington and Peters.

It is unnecessary for my purpose to state all the circumstances of this celebrated case. It is sufficient to say, that during the war of our Revolution, Gideon Olmstead and others, having fallen into the hands of the enemy, were put on board of a British sloop, as prisoners of war, to be conducted to New York. During the passage, Olmstead and his companions rose on the British crew, took the vessel from them, and steered for a port in the United States. When within five miles of such a port, a brig, belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, came up with them and captured the sloop as a prize. She was brought to Philadelphia, and there libelled in the Court of Admiralty of the State, then established under an act of the State Legislature. Olmstead and his associates filed their claim, and a judgment was rendered, giving one fourth of the prize to them, and the remainder to the brig; that is to the State of Pennsylvania, her owner. Olmstead appealed to the Court of Appeals, established by Congress; where the sentence of the Court of Admiralty was reversed, and the whole prize decreed to Olmstead; and process was issued, directing the Marshal to sell the vessel and cargo, and pay the proceeds accordingly.

The Judge of the Court of Admiralty delivered to David Rittenhouse, then Treasurer of the State, the sum to which the State was entitled by the judgment of that Court, but which, by the decree of reversal, belonged to Olmstead. This money, in the form of certificates, was in the possession of Mr. Rittenhouse at the time of his death, and then came into the hands of his daughters, as his representatives. The property was in this situation when Olmstead filed his libel in the District Court of the United States, then established under the new Constitution, praying for the execution of the decree of the Court of Appeals—A decree was given by the District Court, according to the prayer of the libel. This was in January, 1830. Thus far the State of Pennsylvania had made no movement to assert her claim; but it was now necessary for her, either to surrender her pretensions to this money, or to come forward and defend her citizens who were holding it only for her use, and in doing so, were exposed to the whole power of the federal judiciary. Accordingly, on the second of April, 1830, an act was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, requiring the representatives of Mr. Rittenhouse to pay the money into the State Treasury; and directing a suit against them should they refuse. The Governor of the state was also required to protect the just rights of the state by any further measures he might deem necessary; and also to protect the persons and property of the ladies from any process which might issue out of the federal court, in consequence of their obedience to this requisition. The Act of assembly declared that the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court of Appeals was illegally usurped, in contradiction to the just rights of Pennsylvania, and that the decree of reversal was null and void. So of the de-

crees of the District Court. Pause, for a moment, to observe the awful positions in which these two sovereignties, that of the United States and that of Pennsylvania are now placed. The United States were bound to support with their whole force the execution of the judgement of their Courts; and the Governor of Pennsylvania was ordered by its Legislature to resist the execution of that judgement with the whole force of the State. We tremble even now to look back at the precipice on which he stood. A false step, on either side, might have been ruin to both. Nothing but the most calm and consummate prudence, the most disinterested and magnanimous patriotism could have wrought us safely through this mortal crisis.

The District Court hesitated to proceed. The question was one of great difficulty and delicacy; the anticipated conflict, terrible in the extreme. The process was suspended, that the case might be submitted to the Supreme Court; which, after a hearing, stood firmly to the Constitution and the law, and commanded the District Judge to issue the process required. It was issued. Many of you may remember with what an agonizing anxiety the result was awaited. Was a civil war to tear the entrails of the state? and citizen to meet citizen in a deadly strife? Was our happy and prosperous career doomed to be so short? Was this glorious Union to dissolve in blood, after a few years, which had proved its unparalleled excellence; had poured, piously, bounties upon our land; had raised us from weakness, poverty, and obscurity, to the power and dignity of a great nation; which had given liberty, security, and wealth to a virtuous and industrious people, was all to be shattered and lost in an unnatural conflict? The process was issued; and the officer of the Court had no choice but to execute it; and to compel obedience to it by the means given to him by the law. General Michael Bright commanding a brigade of the militia of Pennsylvania, received orders from the Governor, immediately to have in readiness, such a portion of the militia under his command, as might be necessary to execute the orders, and to employ them to protect and defend the persons and property of the representatives of Mr. Rittenhouse against any process founded on the decree of the District Court of the United States. A guard was accordingly placed by General Bright at the houses of these ladies; and he, with the other defendants in the indictment, opposed, with force, the efforts of the marshal to serve the writ issued to him. The process, however, was served; and the state relieved the ladies, not by waging war upon the United States, but by paying the money according to the judgment of the Court. This is enough of the history of this interesting case for our present object. It was for this resistance to the process of a Court of the United States, that General Bright and others of his party, were indicted, and brought to trial before Judges Washington and Peters, holding a Circuit Court of the United States. I have been thus particular in giving the outlines of this case, because, it not only forms a remarkable era in the life of the Judge, but also in the history of our country. At this moment it may furnish a salutary lesson and example to a sister state advancing too far in the path of opposition to the federal power.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Rencher, our representative in Congress, upon the bill "to authorize a change in the disposition of the land granted for the Illinois and Michigan canal."

Mr. RENCHER said he should vote for the bill. The work proposed was one of great importance, not only to the State of Illinois, but also to the whole valley of the Mississippi, and to the National Government. All such works of internal improvement were calculated to enhance the value of the public domain. It should not be overlooked, that the General Government owned four-fifths of all the lands in the State of Illinois; and consequently, if the canal was constructed, the nation would be the gainer, in the increased value of the public lands, of a proportion of four-fifths. Would it, then, be asked, be just, to throw upon that State the burden of construction, when not more than one-fifth of the benefit of the contemplated improvement would accrue to her? He had no intention of entering into a discussion of the propriety of the passage of the bill which originally granted the lands in question to the State of Illinois; nor would he say whether he should have voted for the measure if he had been here; the question now was, whether the House will give value to the appropriation of lands then made, by passing the bill on the table. He begged leave to say, that much of the lands in the vicinity of the proposed canal was of little value, and would so remain for a number of years, unless that canal should be completed. If that were accomplished, the lands would rise in value, and the benefit to the Treasury of the United States would increase in proportion. The State of Illinois was not able, at present, to perform the work—the General Government was; and the nation would receive a ten-fold

indemnity from the success of the measure now proposed. Pass this bill, sir, (said Mr. R.) and that part of the country that is now a wilderness—a desert—will become the most flourishing part of the State.

We are authorized to state the reasons which induced Mr. Rencher to support the passage of this bill. It will be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress some seasons back, setting apart certain lands which belonged to the general government to enable the state of Illinois to construct a canal which would unite the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river. A portion of those lands have been sold, and the canal commenced. From some cause or other no sale can be found for the remainder. The present bill proposes a retrocession of these lands to the general government in return for which the state asks a new grant for more saleable lands, in order to enable the state to complete the canal, the constructing of which was the design of the original bill. Mr. Rencher conceived the object of the present bill to look merely to an exchange of lands; in the passage of which he did not see that any principle, but mere expediency was involved. The right of the general government to make a donation of their lands for the purposes of internal improvement, was decided upon in the first instance, and the present bill did not involve the question, whether the exercise of this power was right or wrong. He thought the canal being commenced it was not only the duty but the interest of the government to complete it, and without this exchange that object could not be effected. This explanation has been made in order that Mr. Rencher's vote may be properly understood.

### The Cause of variance between the President, and Vice President.

It is said that the difference between these two distinguished individuals was first created by a letter from Mr. Crawford charging upon Mr. Calhoun that he was the first and most strenuous mover of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet for the trial of Gen. Jackson by a Court Marshal for disobedience of orders in the Seminole war, when he, Mr. Calhoun had induced Gen. Jackson to believe that he had warmly opposed this reference of his case to a Court-Marshal, and that such a proposition was sustained by Mr. Crawford or some other member of the Cabinet. We know nothing certain upon this point and must await a farther development of facts.

We understand, however, that Mr. Calhoun never denied to Gen. Jackson that he had recommended, as one of the President's Cabinet Council, his trial by a Court Marshal upon an alleged disobedience of orders and that in doing so he had not considered himself any less the friend of Gen. Jackson, and that he was not influenced in that recommendation by any spirit of hostility to the General. This we believe to be the true version of the story. Mr. Calhoun was at that time, discharging the duties of Secretary of war, and in relieving himself from the obligations imposed upon him by those duties could do no otherwise, if he believed Gen. Jackson had been guilty of a disobedience of orders, than call for his trial by a Court Marshal. So far Mr. Calhoun's course is not censurable, and we trust the President has liberality enough to view it in that light, and if he has been imposed upon by any designing knave, wishing to separate him from his friends, and to sow dissension in his ranks, that he will at once acquit Mr. Calhoun of all improper motives in the discharge of what he considered his duty.

We cannot think so lightly of any individual who has been in the Cabinet of the present and former administrations as to believe that he would deny any of his acts when the evidence was at hand to convict him of falsehood—for a minute is made by the President of every thing said and done in the Cabinet Council.

If Mr. Calhoun has been guilty of duplicity and falsehood he should be exposed to the American Nation. If on the contrary he is innocent and has not disguised his course in relation to Genl. Jackson the treachery of his enemies, with their names should be laid before the public in order that the people, if they have placed confidence in them heretofore, may be disabused in time.

### JAMES BARBOUR, Ex-Secretary of War.

This gentleman, has, after hard struggling, reached the Legislature of Virginia, by a lean majority of four votes over his competitor. It will be recollected, that, on the first occasion, his seat was contested and that the Legislature sent him, and his competitor back to the people, to try it over. The second trial gave him the scant majority before mentioned, and it is said, that his seat is again contested.

Shortly after Mr. Barbour took his seat he introduced several resolutions, proposing amendments to the existing laws of Virginia, one of which is, that females ought not to be imprisoned for debt. The Editors of the National Intelligencer applaud this very much, and in our opinion very properly; but they seem to treat it as something new in this country. In this they are much mistaken. By the laws of North Carolina females cannot be imprisoned for debt; nor can males if they, bona fide, surrender their property for the benefit of their creditors. How different is the policy of N. C. in this respect, from that of Great Britain, how much more humane! We see from a late paper, that on the 20th of November last, application was made to the court of King's Bench, in Dublin,

for the discharge of a female, by the name of Darnly, who had been in prison for more than thirty years, for a debt of £11. We think reform, indeed, is wanted in the civil as well as criminal code of Great Britain.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. B. Rowena, for the document containing the correspondence between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLane our Minister and the British government. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to publish this interesting correspondence. Those who wish to read it can do so by calling at our office.

"The Globe" an administration paper recently established at Washington, says that it is authorized to say if the people of the United States will elect Gen. Jackson, to the Presidency for the next four years, he will obey the summons. This sets all our doubts at rest. We are pleased to hear it, and we have no doubt that the Intelligence will be gratifying to the Republican party throughout the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, whose notice to lecture on Astronomy appeared in our paper of last week, has, we understand, been unavoidably detained. He will certainly lecture here in the course of the next week, or the week following. We will give due notice of his arrival, so that none who feel any interest in hearing his lectures, may be disappointed.

The report of the Unity auxiliary Temperance society, is necessarily deferred until our next.

### Funeral.

MARRIED, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 20th ult., by Joseph Hanes, Esq. Mr. Wm. H. Hamner, to Miss Susan Pickler, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Pickler.

Near this town, on Wednesday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, James B. Hampton, Esq. to Mrs. Susan A. Locke.

In Lincolnton on Thursday the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Thitchey, Mr. Ekanah Caulten, to Miss Malvina Wilson, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of Lincolnton county.

### DIED.

In this county on the 21th inst. David Smith, aged 32 years, 9 months and 2 weeks.

Also, in Davidson county, on the 19th ult. David Waggoner, aged 42 years, and, 26 days.

### THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Feb. 5.—Cotton (in seed, 8 1/2, clean, 7 1/2, flour 6 1/2 to 4 1/2, corn 65 to 70, beef 2 1/2 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 2 1/2, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oars 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4 1/2, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 63, iron 5, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26.—Cotton 8 50 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1.30 a 1.20, flour, 4 1/2 a 5, molasses 30 a 30, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 80, whiskey 10 a 4 1/2, wheat 80 a 90.

### Notice.

I will sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 22d, February, the following property belonging to the Estate of Doct. Ferrand, dec'd. One handsome Carriage, and harness. At the same time and place, will be hired until the first of January next, Several Negro Women, terms made known on the day of sale.

R. MACNAMARA.

February, 2d 1830. 3t59

### No Tariff of Prices.

### FREE TRADE.

### Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.

### THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.

### Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York.

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c. which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices of Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly act in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subvert us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality. 6t62

T. J. BARROW & Co.

88 Water-street, Albany Gold Slip.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Literary, Scientific, and Military INSTITUTION.

CAPT. BINGHAM respectfully informs the citizens of North Carolina that the duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th of January next. The course of education at this institution, it is believed, is so well understood, that a particular exposition at this time is unnecessary. The experience and observations of the past year have suggested some improvements in the details of the institution, that will receive the most attentive consideration upon its re-opening. In relation to the expenses of young gentlemen, I would observe that hereafter they must be under immediate supervision; and that no cash will be permitted to purchase any article, or contract any accounts, without permission. All accounts must be kept in my name, for which I will be responsible; and parents and guardians particularly requested not to pay any account that is not approved and endorsed by me. All necessary expenses will be approved; those that are not, will receive no countenance. The amount of pocket money which students require, will necessarily be very little.

The Cadets will board in common, and will be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent and officers of the institution, who will bestow upon them every necessary care.

Any further information can be had on application to the Superintendent.

TERMS—For those over 14 years of age, \$175 per annum. Those under 14, \$160 per annum. No extra charges except for clothing and books.

Oxford, N. Carolina, Dec. 22, 1830.

## ASTRONOMY.



### MR. WHEELER,

PROPOSES to deliver to the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country, a course of Astronomical Lectures, illustrated by the Globes, Orrery and illuminated Diagrams. For plan and terms, see hand bills. 56t

Salisbury, Jan. 29th, 1831.

## NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 139 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN, FERGUS COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

### A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.

Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.

Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Mancellines.

5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.

Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mantarins.

Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles.

French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins.

Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses.

Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hd'ks.

Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hd'ks, and Scarfs.

Blk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats, Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.

Gros de Naples and Gauze Garter Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.

English and French Silk Hose, and 1/2 Hose, Embroidered and Open work do.

Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hd'ks.

Black and Colored French Cords, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepepy, &c.

Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps Capes, Peleries, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 3/4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12t66

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

### PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the 10th page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. L. EDWARDS,

First Clerk Pension Office.

WILLIAM GORDON,

First Clerk Bounty Land Office.



**TRAGEDY.**

**THE WOMEN PROMISE.**

I have made many promises—or sworn,  
At least, with solemn—and yet knowing this,  
With undecaying faith still I trusted one,  
Whom I could trust as like truth, that I forgot  
The solemn oath that fell off before ;  
And I have sworn because he said he'd come,  
And I have waited—and then, night after  
Night, I have sat up and saw them pass away  
Like clouds in the moon, and leave the clear blue  
Of sky and sea, and sacred, and beautiful,  
And no promises were broken o'er  
Which I have sworn. Man forgets, in busy hours,  
What in his idle moments he has said,  
And how often woman's happiness  
Depends on his lightest words. It is not things  
Of great importance which affect the heart  
Of woman. Kismet often weaves the net  
Of misery, or of "bliss of human life,"  
Which has many a deep and hidden grief that  
No woman  
Knows sources which admit of no complaint—  
Things of which we cannot, dare not,  
Mourn ;  
And yet they seem but trifles, till the chain,  
Which every link, is fastened on each thought,  
And wound around the heart. They do their  
Work  
Of woe and silence—but their power  
Is more fatal than the open chain  
Of sorrow and misfortune ; but they prey  
Upon the heart and spirits, till the bloom  
Of hope is changed to fever's hectic flush ;  
They break the charm of youth's first, brightest  
Dream,  
And thus wear out the pleasures of the world,  
And sap, at length, the very springs of life,  
Which this is Woman's fate. It is not thus  
With proud, aspiring Man. His mind is filled  
With high and, lofty thoughts—and love and  
Hope,  
And all his warmest feelings of his heart,  
Are sacrificed at cold Ambition's shrine ;  
He feels that the whole world was made for him,  
Nor broken promises, nor hope's destroyed,  
Are e'er allowed a place on memory's page,  
Till only woman, in her loneliness,  
And in the silent, melancholy hours,  
Who treasures in her heart the idle word  
That has no meaning : and who lives on hope  
Till it has stolen the color from her cheeks,  
The brightness from her eyes, who trusts her  
Peace  
On the vast ocean of uncertainty ;  
And, if 'tis wrecked, she learns her lot to bear,  
Or she may learn to die, but not forget,  
It is for her to braid her secret thoughts,  
To brood o'er broken promises, and sigh  
O'er disappointed hopes, 'till she believes  
There's less of wickedness in the wide world,  
Than in her single heart.

The *Peck* measure occupies considerable space in the public eye for one so small.

*Peck* pecked at lawless in a very lawless manner; and now *Lawless* is *Peck*-ing, a *Peck* by lawful means.

A lawyer who was lawless might naturally enough expect to be peck-ed at.

*Peck*, though clear and sharp as quartz, has got, by his lawless conduct, into a *peck* of troubles.

*Peck*, it is said, dealt out unjust measure to *Lawless*,—struck him from the roll,—sealed him up in prison,—and threw him out of court; from the aspect of affairs, the matter will be reduced to a point pretty soon; and we should not be surprised if *Peck* should be struck from the capacity of a Judge.

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*Prince Talleyrand*.—The Prince is well known to be one of the wittiest men of his day?—and wit upon one's self is the best defence against the satire of others. A newspaper correspondent, giving an account of the Prince's landing at Dover, expressed his surprise at seeing in Talleyrand, whom he had expected to find nothing but the cunning diplomatist, "the countenance of an open, candid, and honest character." This was shown in Talleyrand, who coolly remarked, "It must have been, I suppose, the consequence of the dreadful sea-sickness, I experienced in coming over."

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*Prince Talleyrand*.—The English jokes which are fathered upon this distinguished wit, are as little his own as many of French ones for which he has to answer. He does not, or did not a month ago, understand a word of the English language; but he has regularly set to learn it from his very rudiments, for which purpose he takes regular lessons two hours every day.

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A pumpkin weighing 136 pounds has been raised this season, by Mr. Benjamin Bell, of Greenville, Pitts-

THE Winter Examination ended on the 7th inst. The next Session will commence on Tuesday, the 20th January, 1831.

The Institution has now been in successful operation five years, and continues, notwithstanding the pecuniary straitsness of the times, to receive a full share of public patronage—The course of studies, though liberal, is a regular one, so as to give an undue precedence to the ornamental branches of Education, and to allow of no intrusion upon the regular school hours.

A neat and well selected Apparatus, together with a handsome Cabinet of Minerals, facilitate the task of instruction in the several studies of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Mineralogy. Two Teachers are always present in the School, and it is their constant aim to ensure obedience and promote improvement; not by blows, but by arguments of affection and self-respect. Rewards and punishments are administered with a parental hand.

The Superintendent deems it proper to state, that his health is so far restored, as to enable him, as formerly, to give his personal attention to the School. Any Pupils that may come recommended to his care, will either be taken into his own family, or else placed in eligible boarding houses, and receive from him a parental oversight.

The moderate terms of Board and Tuition, together with the deservedly high reputation of Hillsboro', for health, good society, and religious privileges, justly demand the attention of Parents and Guardians.

**Terms of Tuition, half payable in advance :**

4th Class	\$10 50.	} Per Session.
3d & 3d Classes	\$10 00.	
1st Class	15 50.	

Music \$24. }  
Drawing & Painting 10. } Per Session.  
Needle work from 1 to 3. }

Board can be had in the best families of the place at \$9 per month, including wood, candles, washing, &c.

W. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

Dec. 20, 1830.

☐ The Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Times, and Miner's Journal, will please insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Treasurer of the Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

4:57

**THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor.**  
**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting 'but of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

F. S. He has just received the latest fashion from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

13

*Nathaniel. April 15th. 1830.*

HAVING qualified as administratrix of the estate of the late John Short, deceased, of Rowan county, at the May term, 1838, of the County Court of Rowan. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 3:57

JANE SHORT, *Administratrix.*  
Jan. 21st, 1831.

**T**HE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HARGRAVE, deceased, at the August Term of said session county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex<sup>rs</sup>.  
SAM'L. HARGRAVE, } 33<sup>rd</sup>

August 15th, 1830.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, and no indulgence can be given.

ROWAN COUNTY  
*November Sessions, 1830.*  
**R**UEL WALLICE vs. John Buck; Attorney General vs. J. C. Leved, &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; and ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiffs demand and costs. 6:57 JNO. GILES, c. c.

**Superior Court of Law,**  
APRIL TERM, 1830.

**MARY CHAMBERS** vs. **Henry Chambers**  
Petition for divorce. In this case it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court that the  
defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it  
is ordered by the court that publication be made  
3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the de-  
fendant appear at the next Superior Court to be  
held for Rowan county, at the Court House in  
Fayetteville, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Mon-  
day, in September next, and plead, answer or  
demur to said petition, or the same will be taken  
pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy  
Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 3d Mon-  
day after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

Smt57 HY. GILES, c. c.

**HACKETT & LEMLY,**  
ARE now receiving and opening at their  
Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of  
*New Style, Fancy and Staple*  
**GOODS.**

In rumpsteaks and steaks, ribs, and  
important, which they will sell as low as an  
GOODS can be had in this part of the country.  
They respectfully invite their customers and the  
public generally, to call and examine their as-  
sortment, hear prices, and judge for them-  
selves.

All kinds of Mercantile produce will be  
taken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their  
Store provided for the accommodation of per-  
sons riding to Town, with Backs and Troughs  
convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44th

**T**HE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

**ROBERT HUIE.**  
Salisbury, Oct. 26. 1830. 43f

ONAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.  
January 1st, 1831. 52ff

**O**N the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 37 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 3 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that we can get them.

October 16th.

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telecope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to

J. LAMAR.

**ROWAN COUNTY.**  
*November Sessions, 1830.*  
**J**EFFERSON ROBERSON and others  
 vs.  
 John Rutledge and wife: Petition for sale  
 of negroes for distribution. On motion of the  
 plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satis-  
 faction of the court that the defendants are  
 not inhabitants of this state: Ordered by the  
 court that publication be made in the Western  
 Carolinian, published in Salisbury for six weeks  
 for the defendant to appear at the next court of  
 pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the  
 county of Rowan, at the Court-House, in Salis-  
 bury on the 3d Monday in February next, there  
 and there to answer the said petition, plead  
 demur, or the same will be taken pro confes-  
 and heard &c. 6-57 JNO. GILES, c. c.

IREDELL COUNTY.

*In Chancery.*

**H**ENRY BONE vs. Jas. Bone and others.

It appearing to the court that the defendants, William Bone, John Wasson and Wife, Artemesia, Josiah Wasson and Wife, Margaret, William Barker and Wife Susanah, William McDonald and Wife Elizabeth, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1831, and answer, plead or demur to the Bill of complaint of Henry Bone, or the Bill will be heard ex parte and decree made accordingly. Witness John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 3th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1831.

G537      JOHN MUSHAT, c. m.

STOKES COUNTY.  
**Superior Court of Law,**  
OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

**ELEANOR ROBERTS** vs. William Roberts  
Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It  
ordered by the court in this case that publica-  
tion be made for three months in the Western  
Carolinian and Yedkin and Catawba Journals  
that the defendant appear at the next Superior  
Court of Law, to be held for the county of  
Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on  
the third Monday after the fourth Monday of  
March next, then and there to plead answer or  
demur to the said petition, or the same will be  
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m6c  
Test: THOS. T. ARMSSTRONG, clk.

**1000** lbs. of good, Corn-fed Pork, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply at this Office.  
 Jun'y. 27th, 1831. 2t57

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH  
AT THIS OFFICE

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**R**ESPECTFULLY inform the public that  
they are now opening their fall supply of  
**GOODS**

and cheap

<b>Broadcloths,</b>	<b>Groceries,</b>
<b>Cassimeres,</b>	<b>Cutlery,</b>
<b>Cassinells,</b>	<b>Queensware,</b>
<b>Hats,</b>	<b>Domestics,</b>
<b>Shoes,</b>	<b>Calicoes,</b>
<b>Saddlery,</b>	<b>Silks, Sattins,</b>
<b>Stationary,</b>	<b>Ribbons, &amp;c.</b>

Baltimore, Nov. 2nd. 1830. 43rd

**WANTED,**  
**C**ONSTANT Employment and good wages  
 will be given to a first rate

of steady and industrious habits, one who is  
accustomed to work on Timmer's Machines.  
DANIEL H. CRESS.  
Salisbury, October, 1830. 411f

**T**HE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days* before May Court, A. TORRENCE.  
April 17th 1830 5

**T**HE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and he has found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern States.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-  
est notice, and in the most substantial manner  
by the public's humble servant,  
**HENRY A. CLINGAMON.**  
*Lexington, May 26th. 1830.* ?

**T**HE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadon near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-house, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

**GILES FOSTER.**

November 24th 1830. 465r

**U**NDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

Passengers who are unaccompanied with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14th, 1830. 256.

STOKES COUNTY.  
*Superior Court of Law,*  
OCTOBER TERM, 1830.  
**FRANCES ARNOLD** vs. **JAMES Arnold**: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germantown on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m163  
Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, etc.

**A** few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

Of every description, neatly Printed, and  
best materials for sale at all times.

**A** quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and  
of Maple, plank, for which a license  
in cash will be given. Apply to  
**ALEX. RUM**  
AND  
**GEORGE FRALIN.**  
N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the  
Cabinet-making business of ready habits, and  
in the business, can obtain good wages and  
constant employment by application to  
**A. RUM**  
AND  
**GEO. FRALIN.**  
Salem, Jan. 25th 1831.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, as he is compelled to have the same. Those who fail to comply with this request, find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

CHARLES L. BOWEN.


Jan. 25th 1831. 312d

**THE** subscriber's **PEWEE BOARDING SCHOOL** (within one mile of Hillsboro,) is open this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms for board, tuition, books and stationery for session of five months, 75 dollars. Scholars will be received at any period of the session, and a corresponding deduction made in the charges. The course of studies will be as comprehensive as is consistent with a thorough instruction in the most essential branches.

Instruction will be provided for such as desire it, in Music, Painting and the French Language at the usual extra charges. 861

W. ANDERSON.

**PROPOSALS.**  
**For building a JAIL in Charlotte.**  
**T**HE subscribers will receive sealed Proposals for building a **JAIL** in this place, on the 28th day of February next, at which time they will close the contract. The building to be of brick, on a stone foundation, 65 feet long, 35, broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered by the 15th November next, and the contract completed by the 15th of November, 1832.  
The Contractor can receive the proceeds of the tax for 1830, soon after the contract is closed, which amounts to about \$2,000, and a similar amount annually, until the whole sum paid.  
Bond with approved security, will be required of the Contractor.  
Those wishing to offer proposals can see the plan and specifications of the building, by applying to William Smith or John Irwin, Charlotte.  
**JOHN STITT,  
JOHN H. DAVIDSON,  
JOS. McCONAUGHEY,  
WILLIAM SMITH,  
JOHN IRWIN,** } Committee.



**R**ANAWAY from the rubber bar or was kidnapped, negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Blount county, N. C. She is about 2 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well-built—of rather a silky complexion—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth. She has likewise a scare look, ways her eyes. Any person apprehending said negro, and delivering her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.

**JONATHAN HARTSELL**  
Nov. 8th, 1830. 43¢

**P. S.** Any person purchasing negroes is better examine closely, since I am determined if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more than probable that she has gone toward the Laurel county or in that direction. J. H.

**T**o the jail of Lincoln county, on the 31 day of December last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself *Giles*, and says he belongs to Thomas Turner of Granville, at that he left the gold mines in Burke, where he was working under a Mr. Hix. *Giles* is a small built negro, about 40 years old and of a common colour. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JACOB REINHARDT.

Jan'y. 22d, 1831. 3158

Printed by G. W. & S. 1 00

**T**AKEN up and committed to the jail of the county, on the 13th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *Durham*, and that he belongs to Col. Wm Davis of Chester District, South Carolina. *Durham* says he is 48 or 49 years of age, is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a full face and small forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as a law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, *Recorder*.  
Lexington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1851. 56d

**Driving to Fayetteville.**  
**W**ILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a *Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Room for Boarders and Lodgers* in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. — *Fayetteville, April 1st 1829.*

**I**N Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a  
negro boy by the name of BILL, about  
24 years of age, dark complexion and  
feet 6 inches high; said boy, says he be-  
longs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond  
county in Georgia. The owner is re-  
quested to come forward, prove prop-  
erty, pay charges and take him away.  
WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.

## EQUITY DESIGN